

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted Infections (STIs) are passed from person to person through vaginal, anal, and oral sex. Many people with an STI have no signs or symptoms of the infection. The only way to know if you have an STI is to get tested. Some STIs, including [chlamydia](#), [gonorrhea](#), and [syphilis](#), can be cured. Other STIs have no cure but can be managed with treatment. Untreated STIs can cause serious health complications, and some can be passed to a baby during [pregnancy](#).



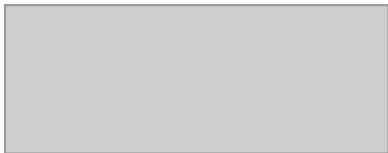
Services

View an [informational video](#) on Clatsop County Public Health's STI Services.

Testing for:

Treatment: If you have chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis we can treat you and offer testing and treatment to your partners, even if you were diagnosed somewhere else.

Get sexual wellness resources by stopping by our clinic (or order [free condoms and lubricant](#) discreetly delivered to your Oregon address)



More Resources



STD Prevention, Oregon Health Authority

[Read More](#)



Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Centers for Disease Control & Prevention

[Read More](#)



AIDS & HIV Support Services, HIV Alliance

[Read More](#)



HIV Prevention, Oregon Health Authority

[Read More](#)



HPV Infection

What is HPV?

HPV is the most common STI. There were about 43 million HPV infections in 2018, many among people in their late teens and early 20s. There are many different types of HPV. Some types can cause health problems, including genital warts and cancers. But there are vaccines that...

[Read More](#)

THE STATE OF STDs IN



19,279
CASES OF CHLAMYDIA

460.0 cases per 100,000 people



6,130
CASES OF GONORRHEA

146.3 cases per 100,000 people



1,245
CASES OF SYPHILIS

29.7 cases per 100,000 people



18
**CASES OF SYPHILIS
AMONG NEWBORNS**

11th highest state rate (41/100,000)

LEARN MORE AT: www.cdc.gov/std/

STDs continued to surge in
Oregon and across the U.S. in
2019

**ANYONE WHO HAS SEX COULD
GET AN STD, BUT SOME GROUPS
ARE MORE AFFECTED**

To prevent syphilis in newborns, all pregnant
people should be screened 3 times: as early as
possible, again at 28 weeks, and at delivery.
Prompt and appropriate treatment is essential.

LEFT UNTREATED, STDs CAN CAUSE:



**INCREASED RISK OF GIVING
OR GETTING HIV**



**LONG-TERM
PELVIC/ABDOMINAL PAIN**



**INABILITY TO GET PREGNANT OR
PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS**

**PREVENT THE SPREAD
OF STDs WITH THREE
SIMPLE STEPS:**

talk | test | treat



Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for HIV/AIDS,
Viral Hepatitis, STD, and
TB Prevention

